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According to reliable data, the population of the Abruzzo has, since 1500, increased from a quarter of a million to 1,136,159 at the present day, which increase appears to have been quite uniform. Descriptions of the physical appearance and character of the people are concise and guarded at the same time. The remarks on the language tell us that no trace is discernible in it of the ancient Oscan. Signor Abbate considers the dialect now spoken as a mixture of the Neapolitan with that of the Roman Campagna and survivals of the language that may have sprung up after the Roman conquest.

Lengthy but by no means tedious descriptions of the three groups into which the land is geographically and politically subdivided follow a very interesting discussion of Abruzzan art from the earliest time to this day, and the indispensable review of economic conditions. The book closes with chapters specially designed for tourists. Less than a quarter of a century ago such a guide to the Abruzzo could not have been thought of, owing to the social and political state of that country. The mere fact of its issue is a sign of the great strides Italy has made and is making in the road of progress.

A. F. B.

Mémoire sur les Migrations des Tsiganes à Travers l'Asie. Par M. J. de Goeje. viii + 91 pp. E. J. Brill, Leyden, 1903. (Price, 2 fr.)

The learned author gives the results, in this little book, of his studies concerning the origin of the Gypsies and their wanderings from their ancient home in northwest India. He shows that the Gypsy immigrants, both into Europe and Egypt, had a common origin in the basin of the Indus, but that their original speech naturally acquired differing foreign elements as they travelled slowly westward. The language, for example, of those European gypsies who, in 1417, emigrated from Hungary into Germany, had a large admixture of Greek and Armenian words which were, of course, lacking in the speech of their fellows who went to Egypt and on the way adopted many Persian and Arabic words into their vocabulary. He shows from Arabic sources that the Gypsy emigrants left India much earlier than had formerly been supposed.

Siberia. A Record of Travel, Climbing, and Explorations. By Samuel Turner. xxiv + 320 pp. Numerous Illustrations, two Maps, 3 Appendices, and Index. A. Wessels Company, New York, 1905.

The author is a London business man who went to Siberia to study the enormous growth of butter production and the prospects of the industry in relation to the London daily markets. He is also a mountaineer; and as his business was concluded when he was within 400 miles of the highest Altai mountains, he devoted the remainder of his stay to the exploration of that largely unknown region which includes the Katunskië-Belki, the highest range of Central Siberia. It was his privilege to climb Belukha, the highest mountain yet discovered in Siberia. The larger part of the book is devoted to his winter expedition to the Altai, and to his journeys, shooting expeditions, and climbing among the mountains, together with his impressions of the inhabitants. Thus, on a business mission, the author was able to render some geographical service in a neglected region. The chapters in which he describes the wonderful development of cattle-raising and butter production are of absorbing interest, and the subject is more fully treated than heretofore in English. He says the butter output is now 80,000,000 pounds a year, and is capable of being increased fifteenfold. Most of the excellent illustrations are from the photographs by the author. The Altai Flora is described in pp. 375-415.